#### For the Advertisor.

## To the Citizens of Edgefield District :

AFTER much hesitation, I have concluded that it is iscumbent upon me to reply in this form to some of the matters contained in the several publications put forth by Mr. GREGG. As to the topics merely per- 1840? Far from it, as will appear by the following sonal between him and myself, I forbear introdueing them here. I pr-pose to confine myself to the matters set forth in his letter to Mr. THORNTON COLE-MAN; and to these I will address myself with all the brevity I can command.

I differ widely with Mr. Gagge as to the propriety respect to such of our Banks as had failed to redeem

The proportion between the currency and the resi-Mr. Caluous, may be set down as one to thirty. "With this assumption," he continues, "let us suppose a community whose aggregate capital is \$31,000,-000: its extrency would be by supposition one million, and the residue of its capital thirty millions. If tion of the capital remaining the same, according to or fall with the increase or decrease; that is if the currency be increased to two millions the aggregate value of property would rise to \$60,000,000, and if the currency be reduced to half a million, the aggregate value of property would be reduced to \$15,000,-000. With this law so well established, place the money power in the hands of a single individual or a combination of individuals, and they, by expanding or contracting the currency, may raise or sink prices at pleasure; and by purchasing when at the greatest depression and selling at the greatest elevation may command the whole property of the community. This power so fearful, and so prone to be abused, is vested in our Banks who furnish the currency, and have heretofore increased or diminished it at pleasure. It is a matter of momentous interest to the whole this regard, be imposed and rigidly enforced. The the Banks is towards over-trading. The profits of a maintaining the largest possible circulation, with the least possible amount of their funds in the unprofitable shape of cash and bullion. If a Bank with a capital of \$200,000 in coin gets into circulation its bills to the amount of a million, its profits swell up at once to thirty per cent-for each one of its bills is represented by a note or draft or other evidence of debt bearing interest. If the times are prosperous and confidence in the soundness of the Bank prevails, another temptation besets its directors. There is no demand upon the Bank for redomption of its bills in specie. The \$200,000 of coin in its vaults appear to be idle and unproductive. Why should not that coin be turned to profit also? Accordingly it is done. The great lulk of jts specie is taken from its vault and is invested in drafts on the Northern cities which command a premium—or else in the purchase in New York, of the notes of Southern Merchants at a heavy discount, and thus some 10 or 15 per cent. additional upon its capital flows into the coffers of the Bank.

But such a course on the part of the Banks neces sarily leads to consequences most deplorable. By and by a feeling of distrust in the soundness of the Banks springs up, which soon grows into public panic; their position caunot be maintained. The delinquent prihills in circulation rush back upon them like a flood; they cannot rodeem them for their issues have been excessive, and their coin has been abstracted from their vaults, and is invested in drafts and promissory notes, for the time wholly unavailable for payment of their bills. The result is that the Banks suspend the redemption of their notes in specie, and a sudden and stringent contraction of the currency, with all its attending calamities, is at once brought upon the com-The refusal by a Bank to pay its notes in coin ope-

rates as a forfeiture of its charter. After the Bank suspension of 1840, the Legislature of South Caroliserved by there. They might most justly have been deprived of their charters. Instead of thus proceed ing against them, the Legislature by the Act of 18th December 1810, offered them a release from forfeiture of their charters in cases of suspension, upon condition that they would accept of two provisions as parcol of their respective charters. The first was that whenever they suspended specie payments they should pay into the public treasury, upon the amount of their notes in circulation, during the period of such suspension, an interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum: and the second was, that the Banks should furnish the Comptroller General with monthly statements of their true condition, to be by him collated and published. The Act referred to was essentially a measure not of panishment but of relief. In lieu of forfeiture of their charters,-the milder correctives of the Act were substituted. After first refusing, the Banks accepted the provisions of the Act of 1840, which were thus incorporated into their charters, and thereby became part and parcel of a formal contract and agreement between them and the State of South

In October 1857, the Bank of the State with nine of our private Banks, suspended the payment of their notes in coin. Upon the meeting of the Legislature in November 1857, the course to be taken with the delinquent Banks formed the chief subject of consideration. A large and intelligent party in the Legislature were for enforcing the contract between the State and those Banks as to the payment of the 6 per cent. on their bills in circulation. A still larger party were in favor of releasing the Banks from that payment. Mr. GREGG sided with the latter party, warmly and actively, and by their votes, the provision of the Act of 1840, in that regard, was suspended until the first January, 1859. Ought the delinquent Banks to have been released from their formal and solemn obligation to pay to the State the prescribed per centage upon their bills in circulation? I maintain that they ought rot. It could not be justly regarded as a penalty to be enforced. It was rather a contract to be fulfilled -- a contract framed in their favor -- expresely for their relief-a substitute for the penalty of an absolute forfeiture of charter. The sum which would have been payable to the State under the Act referred to, would have been at best but a small compensation for the heavy loss she sustained by roason of the late Bank suspension. The amount of that loss to the whole State has been estimated at five millions of dollars, and to the cotton planter alone, is set down as being from \$10 to \$15 per bale. Mr. GREGG's estimate is even higher: "It is my candid opinion (says he) that if all the Bank capital in the whole country was divided out among the sufferers, it would fall short of paying the loss. In all probability this cetton crop will sell for \$20 a bale less than it would have done, but for the monetary convulsion."

But who are responsible for this disaster? Mon of all parties concur in ascribing it to the inordinate cupidity of the Banks, lusting after exorbitant gains, and filling all the channels of trade with an excessive and redundant currency, and then suddenly and stringently contracting it. Mr. GREGG, at page 17 of his Bank speech, referring to the state of things in the summer of 1857, thus speaks: "It is soon found that the Banks have contracted thirty millions of dollars of their circulation. Very soon some of the strongest and best houses in the country are driven to the wall; their affairs are put in commission with good assets to show a surplus of a million; they are wound up, ruined, and reduced to beggary, from no other cause than a sudden contraction of Bank-currency."

Long experience has shown that no Bank, however well established in the public confidence, can with safety issue its own notes or receive moneys on deposit beyond three times the amount of its specie on hand. This rule has been grossly and systematically violated by our Banks for a series of years. The Banks of the United States in 1854 had less than \$1 in specie to 761 of circulation and deposits; and in 1846 less than \$1 of specie to \$74 of circulation and deposits. It. 1855 the Banks of this State held but \$1 of specie for \$2 of circulation and deposits, and in 1856 but \$1 in specie for \$12 of circulation and deposits. In September 1857, the month preceding the late suspension, the suspending Banks of South Carolina (excluding the Bank of the State) had less than \$1 in specie for \$10½ of circulation and deposits.

In October 1857, the month of their suspension, those Banks were indebted for their bills in circulation and post for their bills in circulation and post for money on deposit, in the aggregate \$4,169,248, page 6, sustains this conclusion out and out: "In Silliman, Sr.

while the specie in their vaults was but \$189,103, ex- 1840," (says be) "when the Banks suspended, I was hibiting the extraordinary spectacle of their holding a director in Charleston. The Bank in which I was for every \$22 of circulation and deposits, less than a director, had \$600,000 circulation, and \$30,000 in one dollar in special

Were the delinquent private Banks of this State

the Comptroller General. At the date of their suspension the delinquent Banks (excluding the Bank of the State) had on hand, after having declared handsome dividends for years previously, accumulated, or reserved profits, amounting to \$538,595. During the of his course at the last Session of our Legislature in first four months of the present year the nett profits of those Banks were \$202,262, equal to an interest on their capital for that period at the rate of more than 91 per cent. per annum. They could have paid due of the aggregate capital of the community, says | the 5 per cent. upon their circulation and still have had remaining \$139,308 of nett profits, equal to an interest on their entire capital, during that time, at the rate of more than 62 per cent. per annum. One of the suspending Banks, the Bank of Hamburg, has for the last three years declared semi-annual dividends the currency be increased or decreased, the other por- averaging an interest on her capital at the rate of 12 per cent, per annum, besides an extra dividend equal the well-known laws of currency, property would rise to a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 18 per cent, per annum on her capital; and that Bauk moreover had on hand at the date of her suspension \$124,360 of reserved profits. The nett profits of the Bank of Hamburg during the first four months of the present year were \$40,476, equal to a rate of interest on her per annum. Out of her nett profits during these four nouths she could have paid the 5 per cent. on her to a rate of interest on her capital during that time, of more than 17 per cent. per annum.

Assuming that the suspended Banks (excluding the actually did, the 5 per cent. upon their circulation, had it been exacted, would have amounted to more an embarassing one: To vote for the exaction of the community that stern restraints upon the Banks, in than one hundred and three thousand dollars. This 5 per cent, was to vote that the suspension by the sum was as justly due the State as if it had been sedirect interest and therefore the strong tendency of cured to her by a formal bond-and this sum, by the would have been to all intents and purposes a vote of act of the Legislature in December last, has been, to censure upon himself and his associate directiors. Bank, says an eminent writer, essentially depend on all intents and purposes, given away-and to whom? Besides, Mr. Girege, as President of the Graniteville Not to the poor? Not to those who had conferred | Company, is in the habit, I am informed, of obtaining benefits on the community? Not to proper objects of large loans from the Banks of Hamburg to carry or charity? But to the over-fed and wealthy Banks, the operations of their Factory, as some 12 or 10 who, but a few weeks previously, had brought on the | months intervene between the making of their goods State a derangement of the currency resulting in the and the receipt of the money for which they are sold. loss of fifty times the donation thus strangely bestowed | But if the exaction of the 5 per cent. would have upon them. It was mere child's play to pass an Act | caused the suspending Banks, as Mr. Ganco mainin 1840, and the moment that it was about to go into tains, to decline all new loans or advances, during practical operation, to suspend it for a year! If any private citizen of South Carolina owes the State mo- it would have been to cripple the operations of the ney, even though it be ruinous to him to pay, he is Graniteville Company, and to occasion perhaps their not forgiven the debt. On the contrary payment is | being wholly suspended. And these disturbing indemanded and exacted from him. Can any reason be suggested why the same rule should not have been | tainly not diminished by the fact of his being a stock pursued with the offending Banks? Are the rich and powerful banking corporations of the State alone to thousand dollars, as I am informed. e released from paying their just debts to the State? The measure is an evil and mischievous precedentand in my judgment cannot be justified.

> Mr. GREGG in his letter to Mr. THORNTON COLEMAN, insists that the 5 per cent, on the circulation of the suspending Banks would have been "an intolerable tax." What has been already said shows that this vate Banks could have paid the per centage to the State out of their accumulated or reserved profits, and then have had a surplus of more than \$430,000. But Mr. GREGG forgets what he has already said upon the same subject in his Bank speech. I will refresh his memory. At page 9 of that speech; he says, "The penalty of 5 per cent. is a mere mockery, for the bills in circulation have been put forth in many instances on an interest of 10, and are paying the Banks at least 7 per cent." And at page 10 of the same speech. referring to this "intolerable tax," Mr. GREGG says: "Five per cent, per annum on the circulation during the period of suspension, is a slight punishment .- The Banks might many times be so circumstanced that it would be greatly to their interests to suspend and pay

Mr. GREGG argues that if the 5 per cent. had been exacted, the Banks, during the period of suspension, would have forced every dollar that could have een collected from the country," and would have refused to lend their bills, and that the Cotton crop could not have been sold.

such a forfeiture."

The answer of Mr. MEMNINGER to this argument i conclusive: "So long as the Bank of the State is under suspension, the withdrawal of the circulation of the other Banks would be altogether harmless. Nothing would be easier than for the Bank of the State to fill up the vacuum, and thus take the profit of the whole circulation."

course indicated by Mr. GREGG, had the 5 per cent. been exacted? It is in my judgment demonstrable that they would not. The Bank bills, says Mr. GREGG. have been put forth in many instances at an interest of 10, and are paying the Banks at least 7 per cent. If this be so, the bills of the Banks are earning for them an average profit of 81 per cent. And yet his argument is that to avoid the tax of 5 per cent, the Banks will withdraw their bills from circulation-that is, that the Banks in order to save 5 per cent. will consent to lose \$1 per cent. The very statement of the proposition is its refutation. Had the 5 per cent. been exacted, two courses would have been open to the suspending Banks, whereby to be relieved of that burden. The one to enforce rigidly the collection of their debts and to decline all new loans or advances. By this means their issues would be reduced and ultimately withdrawn from circulation. But this looks rather to final liquidation than to regular resumption of business. This policy, if carried out, would have lost them the entire profits of their circulation withdrawn, have ruined their best customers among the mercantile class, and have brought down upon them the execrations of the community-and ultimately the vengeance of the Legislature. A course so fraught with evil to the community and ruin to themselves. they would not have pursued. The other coursewould have been to extend all reasonable forbearance to their debtors, and to adopt the policy of judicious liscounts and advances to further the sale of our great staple. This latter course the suspending Banks would have pursued, the' constrained to pay the 5 per cent, on their circulation. The practical workings of such a policy may be thus briefly summed up. The dealer in cotton applies to one of the suspended Banks for an advance of \$50,000 to buy cotton-to be consigned to a mercantile house in New York-whose character and means are known to be beyond all question. The money is advanced, the cotton bought and shipped to New York, and a draft upon the New York house is delivered to the Bank payable in 30 days. The \$50,000 advanced to the cotton buyer is distributed among twenty planters, perhaps, or more, who by this means are enabled to pay their debts to the merchants and tradesmen with whom they deal: and these latter, the ordinary customers of the Bank are now enabled to pay their debts to the Bank. In a short time the \$50,000 or the great bulk of it has been returned to the Bank in payment of debts due to it, and at the end of the 30 days the draft has matured and is payable not in depreciated Bank paper. but in specie to that amount, which thereupon passes into the vault of the Bank. This course of business has only to be pursued for a short season, when the Bank becomes possessed of an ample supply of coin, and thereupon resumes the redemption of its notes in specie. The course of policy last indicated would undoubtedly have been adopted by the delinquent Banks, the' the 5 per cent, had been exacted, because it was the cheapest, the most direct, and indeed the only means of procuring the necessary amount of

coin to enable the Banks to resume specie payments.

How else could it have been obtained? They could

not have bought it with their own depreciated bills.

And if they had done so, and thereupon had attemp

ted to resume specie payments, the very bills thus

put in circulation would instantly have come back

upon them for redemption, and thus another suspen-

sion would have been forced upon them inevitably.

But cotton possesses an exchangoable value every

where, and thus commands gold and silver coin in all

the markets of the world. It was only by discounts

specie-It was hapeless to think of ever resuming without an expansion. We did expand, as nearly as unable to pay the per centage due under the Act of I can recollect, about \$800,000, principally upon cotton drafts. Our weak Bank in a few months, became strong, paid its Bank balances in specie, and refacts, compiled from the monthly Bank statements of

In his letter to THORNTON COLENAN, at page 10, Mr. Grace again confirms and sustains this very argument I have suggested. Referring to the state of things attending the Bank suspension of 1840, he remarks, "The Banks received the proceeds of the cotton crop which went rapidly forward, and met a ready market, and soon was it seen that specie was coming from one quarter, while the bank bills put the Banks in payment of debts, and so the ship of cur-

ency, by good seamanship, righted itself." If the correctness of the views that I have suggested requires further confirmation, it is to be found in other significant facts, disclosed by the monthly Bank statements published by the Comptroller General. From them it appears undeniably, that those of the nost, made the largest per centage of profit upon it, and that the suspending banks during the 6 months ending June 30, 1858, could have paid out of their profits the 5 per cent. under the Act of 1840, and then have had remaining a nett profit equal to 10 16-100 per cent. per annum, upon their circulation, capital during that time of more than 24 per cent. and exceeding the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on their entire capital during that time.

Mr. GREGG's sourse in respect to the suspending circulation, and have had a surplus of \$29,962, equal | Banks was unconsciously influenced perhaps, by his personal relations towards one of them, the Bank of Hamburg. Of that Bank he is now, and has been for several years, a director, and therefore responsible Bank of the State of South Carolina) would not have for its management during that period. When therefore resumed specie payments at an earlier date than they | the course to be pursued with the delinquent Banks came up for consideration, Mr. GREGO's position was Bank of Hamburg could not be justified. But this the term of their suspension, the necessary effect of and is prepared to serve all customers fully and faithfluences, upon the judgment of Mr. GREGO, were cerholder in that Bank, to the amount of some eight

Mr. GREGG in his letter to Mr. THORNTON COLEMAN, betrayed into soveral gross and palpable errors. At page 6th of that letter, referring to the state of things n October 1857, he says, "Old England and every country that consumes cotton had suspended." Mr. GREGG is misinformed. There was no general suspension of specie payments by the Bunks either of England or France who are the chief consumers of

At page 7 of that letter, he asserts that when our lelinquent Banks had suspended "all the other Banks in the whole country were in a state of suspension." This is a great mistake. In our own State, of the seventeen private Banks, nine suspended, but the remaining eight refused to suspend, and continued throughout the redemption of their notes in coin, thus nobly sustaining the commercial honor and integrity of the State; and these, the 8 specie paying Banks, it will perhaps surprize this community to learn, had in the aggregate a capital larger than that of the suspending Banks by the sum of \$724,425.

Mr. Cares depayment the new State Hor process of erection, as "the most magnificent monunent of folly over commenced by a sensible people." And yet it is entirely true that at the Sessions of 1856 and 1857, Mr. Grego voted for the Acts authorzing the issue of State bonds to the amount of \$550 .-000, for continuing the construction of that building ! How he can reconcile his former votes with his present denunciation, it is difficult to understand. In speaking of Graniteville and its population, Mr.

lung uses this language: "the labouring man there finds employment, and his children are educated free of charge. Graniteville will be a monument to the memory of its projectors. The children now growing up and receiving education at Graniteville will recollect as and what we have done for them when the ac-But would the suspending Banks have pursued the tive men of this day shall have all passed away." Mr. GREGG here claims for himself and the other projectors of the Graniteville Factory the whole credit and honor of there establishing and supporting a School where the children of the laboring poor are educated free of charge. What foundation there is for such a claim will appear by the following facts: There is a free school at Granitoville, but how is it supported? Mr. KER BOYCE, some five years ago, generously bequeathed ten thousand dollars to be put to interest, and the interest to be appropriated annually to the support of a school for the education of the children of the poor at and about Graniteville. Seven hundred dollars annually come from this source and go to the support of that school. From 1849 inclusive up to the 1st of Japuary last, five thousand two hundred and seventy-one dollars have been taken from the Free School fund of this District to sustain tkat school! The school at Graniteville stands upon the same footing with the other Free Schools of this District, and has been herotofore, and is now largely supported out of the annual appropriations of the Legislature, having received for each of the last two years alone upwards of \$500 from that fund. With these facts before them, the community can decide whether the

claim set up by Mr. GREGG is well founded or not. There remains but one other matter to which I will refer. In relation to the petition from the people of Aiken and the surrounding country for a new District, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee of the House at the last Session of the Legislature, Mr. GREGG, at page 4 of his letter to THORNTON COLEMAN, says: " I went before that Committee and made as powerful an effort as I was capable of in its favor, and had the people of Saluda made a move for a similar object, I would have worked for them with as much zeal and carnestness, as I did for the Calhoun District." This manifestly implies that Mr. GREGG is in favor of the Saluda Scheme of dividing this District. If so, he has undergone an extraordinary change of opinion upon that subject since the

canvass for the Legislature in 1856. I am authorized to make this statement by four entlemen of high intelligence and respectability, rom whom I have certificates to the effect that in separate conversations held with him shortly before the election for members of the Legislature in 1856, Mr. GREGG declared that he had no sympathy with the Saluda plan of division—that it was an impracticable and foolish project, and that he was opposed to it. If the statements of the gentlemen referred to be denied by Mr. GREGG, then I have their permission to publish those certificates, and other proofs to sustain them, if necessary, will be adduced.

Your fellow citizen, J. P. CARROLL.

August 16th, 1858.

MISSOURI ELECTION .- The election for Conress in Missouri has resulted in the choice of . R. Barrett, Thomas L. Anderson, James Craig, John B. Clark, John S. Phelps. Samuel H. Woodson, and J. W. Noel, all Democrats.

The Texas penitentiary seems to be doing a good business. From October, 1857, to June, 858, the value of the cotton manufactured at the penitentiary was seventy-one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three dollars, and that of woollen was thirty-three thousand one hundred and forty- eight dollars

The Hon. John McLellan, of Woodstock, Ct., died at his residence on Sunday, the 8th inst., in

# The Advertiser.

ARTHUR SIMKINS, EDITOR. EDGEFIELD, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1858.

We publish to-day an able letter of Col. JAMES P. CARROLL, in roply to one of Mr. GREGG's which has been for some time before the people. We are not to be understood, by this, as making our paper in any sense a partizan in the pending election. Mr GREGG can also, if he desires, use our columns in the same way Col. CARROLL does.

Divine service at Mrs. BROOKS' Church in this District, will be held on the 5th Sunday of this month, instead of the 4th; and hereafter on the last Sunday of the month.

NEW COTTON AT HAMBURG.

tion of John P. Mays, Esq., and sold to Mr. HENRY

GRAPES. Mrs. A. R., of Pottersville, will accept our thanks for a basket of delightful grapes.

FINE SWEET POTATOES. The first sweet potatoes of the season are from ou young friend of Ridgeway Academy. They are beautiful specimens of the early white variety,-smooth, delivered himself to this effect: well-formed and of fine size. M. B. W., will please

POULLAIN, JENNINGS & CO. Attention is asked to the advertisement of this well

22 See what WRIGHT & ALEXANDER, of Augusta, say of their "Negro Woolens," and other substantial goods suited to the approaching season.

23 Ansley & Son, General Commission Mer chants, Augusta, Ga., are strongly recommended to public favor. They are an old and highly-esteemed

GROCERY STORE.

See the advertisement of Mr. HENRY SOLONON, who has bought out the Messre. Cunningham in Hamburg,

Mr. S. also deals in Cotton, and will be glad to prove to the planters that he will give as good prices for the article as any other cotton-buyer of the interior.

### COLS. ORR AND KEITT.

These gentlemen have indicated a decided concurrence with Senator HAMMOND in his views of Southern policy as set forth in the Beech Island Speech. We take it, that our Congressional deregation is a unit in these counsels. Our Senator's conservative tone has also met the highest commendations of the State press. And so far as can be gathered from all available sources, the people of the State are with him by populi, it is earnestly to be hoped that we shall hereafter preserve a united front from the sea board to the mountains,-watchful and cautious in action, while | she? vet ever animis onibusane parati.

CHICK'S AND GLENN'S.

While WILLIAMSTON is having its day of glory, Cuick's and GLENN's should not be forgotten. The latter affords, it is thought, the very bost medicinal water in the Southern country below the Virginia Springs. From a gentleman, who recently visited word for old GLENN'S. It is perhaps the best watering-place in our State after all; and enlivened, as it usually is, by the chivalry and beauty of Union and most delightful of Summer resorts.

A BLUNDERING OVERSIGHT.

In an item of last week,-plucked at random from we know not where,-we made our paper guilty of the very original blunder of stating that Capt. Jours SMITH " married Pocahontas." It was only upon a casual glance at that part of our columns, when the issue was nearly off, that we perceived the error. (We say "perceived," because it was but necessary that it should meet the eye, to stand detected.) As carcely a hundred copies remained unprinted at the time, we did not think it worth while to stop the press to make the correction ; but concluded to let the state ment take its chance as it stood. Luckily none of our sharp brothers have seen it, and so we have escaped the "raking" we expected, and perhaps deserved. The circumstance will at any rate lead us to read proof a little more circumspectly in future. We might not always be the first to see our own blunders

DR. S. V. CAIN.

A writer in the Abbeville Banner pays a touching tribute to the memory of this lamented gentleman, and concludes with the beautiful stanza: "Green be the turf above thee.

I named thee but to praise.

ONE OF THE RESULTS. The Cheraw Gazette gives the following as on

among the many results which will follow the success of the Atlantic Telegraph : "When Queen Victoria takes a notion to present

Prince Albert with another royal pledge of conjuga affection, the fact will be known throughout our country long before the little scamp can atter a second squall."

"STAND TO YOUR ARMS." Hon, JAMES D. TRADEWELL, of Columbia, in a let-

ter to the Richland Rifles, says: "The election of a Black Republican Abolition President is just ahead of us, and what say you to that and its certain consequences? Let me say, in answer for you, and such be pleased to accept as my sentiment: " Stand to your arms, keep your powder dry and

Let this be the sentiment of the whole South, and

she will be enabled to shape her own destiny, whether in or out of the present Union. In the mean time though, we cannot grant that the election of a Black Republican President is an event just ahead of us. | the reply. A consummation so detestible, we will not acknowledge until it is too palpable to deny.

PLEASANT WEATHER.

Those of our people who went to the Springs, have scarcely had more pleasant weather in that higher latitude than we have experienced here during the past week or two. With fine showers and the thernometer at 87° and 88°, there has been no real cause of complaint amongst us in regard to temperature. The health of the district too remains good,-as good perhaps as ever at this season of the year; and what with barbecues, musters, big-meetings, &c., we are all getting through the summer better than was expected. The chief resource of the loafers about our little town, has been the congregating of themselves together, morning and afternoon, to discuss the probable result of the pending election for our State Legislature. The chief point now remaining doubtful in that matter is, which two of the eight candidates for the House are to be left at home? The question is admitted on all hands to be hard to answer, and has occasioned no little perplexity and perspiration in our community. Still, we sleep it off at night, and come to the discussion the next day with cool hends and dry shirt-bosoms. Not so the candidates themselves, -and perhaps we must except them in telling how we have all enjoyed the pleasant weather of August.

"SIAMESED."

Mr. N. P. WILLIS, of the Home Journal, has an article upon the Atlantic Cable, to which he prefixes the caption, "ENGLAND AND AMERICA STAMESED." I to on the morning of the 13th, on his way North.

NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR.

We observe that a writer in the Greenville Enterson was a class-mate in college of Governor Manning, in the right place. and, like him, has ever been noted for his elevated views and high tone of character. South Carolina has no truer son within her borders, and none who would more faithfully or becomingly discharge the duties of her Chief Executive Office.

MR. KEITT'S POLITICS.

Some of the papers of the State (the Advertiser included) have been consured by their old Secession friends for not clinging to the dead issue of a departed political struggle,-for not standing aloof in gloomy wrath and crying aloud against the political defection of the day, real or imaginary. This has been regarded as a lowering of the Secession flag to our political opponents of 1852, and we have been denied the merit of acting with either spirit, prudence, or consistency in the premises. Our reasons for this course The first Bale of the season was delivered in Ham- have been repeatedly and fully given, and, we rejoice burg, on Saturday last, the 14th inst., at the Ware to know, to the complete satisfaction of the great ma delinquent Banks that expanded their circulation ' House of Mr. CHARLES HANNOND, from the planta- jority of our political readers. But a gallant few are still dissatisfied, say all we can. To these, we res-SOLOHON at fifteen cents-the quality good middling. peetfully offer the following synopsis of some remarks made by the Hon. L. M. KEITT, at the late Williamston Meeting, as expressing, in part, the motives which have impelled us to the course we have taken. If they will not lister to our reasoning, perhaps they will to one who has up to this very moment retained the confidence of the extremest wing of Secessionists in South Carolina. That distinguished gentleman has "In 1852, continued he, we agreed to stand upor

accept our thanks for his thoughtful remembrance one platform—the union of the South for the safety of the South. The South was moving with measured trend to this object. We stand together-Virginia raises a bugle note-North Carolina sends her replythe Palmetto State is ready-the Empire State-Attention is asked to the advertisement of this well lant Alabama—chivalrous Mississippi—Texas, with her lone star—all are in line, marching together for enfety either in or out the Union. Accursed be the many friends in the two States, and deserve many tongue that would utter words of distraction, and palsied the hand that would cast a fire-brand in the outhern ranks. We should stand together-whether in the Union or not, time must reveal. He would n utter little prophecies, nor descend to special plending. What, said he, is our duty; for that we should discharge. As for himself, so long as he was in the Union he was for discharging every obligation that devolved upon the State, or the citizens of the State. Twelve months ago, he advised adversely, but now he would say, sustain Mr. Buchanan's Administration. He went to Washington at the beginning of last session resolved to oppose the Administration. But when he got there he found Mr. Buchanan upon the platform of the South. It was then he determined to sustain the President cordially and ungrudgingly." "On the slavery question, also, he thought the Democratic party worthy of all support. The Democratic party and the Black Republican were the two great parties of the day. These were the two flags on he battle-field. Those who stood under the banner of the former were of us. If it has been cut downif it has lost its strength-it was because it had thrown off its gross impurities. If it be in a minority, it was because it had clung to the very horns of

"Mr. K. went on to say that "little issues" were the bane of the South. They injured us, and broke the spirit of the South. They were like the hundred ightning-rods that draw the electric fluid from the clouds. The spirit of the South should be concentrated, and launched forth at the proper moment."
"We have, continued Mr. K., nothing to fear but livision in our own ranks. It was the Democratic party that had won all our trium; hs. It had carried an immense majority. The policy of our leaders be- our flag in victory on every water. That party may ing grounded in wisdom and sanctioned by the rox go down, and if so, we are in danger. If it sustained itself, there was much to hope from it. Three-fourths of its members were from the South. If the South could not rely upon her public men, upon whom could

THE SLAVE TRADE QUESTION. This matter seems to have been brought into the canvass for the State Legislature in Anderson. A correspondent of the Abbeville Banner, reporting the proceedings at the Williamston Meeting, says that "all the candidates were opposed to a re-opening of the Slave Trade, and, with one or two exceptions, GLENN's, we learn that the house is well kept and plodged themselves not to support any man for office Scuntor, to be filled at the next session. But does a by the 12th instant. I would say, if travellers desire | single aspirant for that office advocate a re-opening pleasant company and good fare, go to Glenn's." As the season is by no means over yet, and will not be some perhaps who would favor the measure if it could till the fist of October, we also beg to speak a good be urged practically. But as matters now stand, surely no one will be so indiscreet as to say that he will make this measure a part of his Senatorial business if elected. If there be such an one, he should Spartanburg we have always found it one of the never have been even remotely hinted at, for that dignified and responsible post.

> PRETTY CONCEIT. The "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," in the

Atlantic Monthly, indites the following pretty con-"The schoolmistress came down with a rose in he

hair,—a fresh June rose. She has been walking early; she has brought buck two others,—one on coch "I told her so, in some such pretty phrase as I

could muster for the occasion. Those two blash coses I just spoke of turned into a couple of damasks." The accomplished editor of the Southern Literary Gazette, noticing this little achievement of the Autocrat's poetic taste, recalls a verse of his own composition, and which was published years ago in the Messenger, bearing a very strong family likeness to the fancy of Dr. Holmes. The Messenger's two roses came to light in this guise:

An hour or two, and forth she goes, She carries in her hand a roge And two upon her cheeks Of course the editor of the Messenger is the tru parent of this poetic pair of twins.

HUMAN RIGHTEOUSNESS.

The Scriptures tell us that all human righteousne duty to God. Perhaps this idea has never been more forcibly expressed than by the following language "MID-LOTHIAN:"

"But I will bear my cross," said David, "with the comfort, that whatever showed like goodness in and richness; under each window is a bas-relief in me or mine, was but like the light that shines frae lava, and each one of these represents some picture erceping insects, on the brae-side, in a dark night,it kythes bright to the co, because all is dark around as large as life, light brown set upon a ground of it; but when the morn comes on the mountains, it is bright blue. The shrine of the Virgin forms a sepabut a puir crawling kail-worm after a'.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

At a late fireman's supper, the following toast well hooped, and like firemen, delighting in the exhibition of their hose."

Thalberg, the planist, was paid for his performances, when in this country, \$20,000 per month, exclusive of expenses!

The "What are the chief ends of man?" asked a school teacher of his pupils. "Head and feet," was Ex-governor John L. Manning, has been

successor to Judge Evans. The up-country papers pronounce General DANIEL WALLACE convalescent.

78 The Union District Agricultural Society hold very successful Exhibition early in this month. The Unionville Journal gives a stirring account of it. Let us spur up in Edgefield, and be fully ready for our October Fair.

Tox Hoop, in one of his punning effusions,

"A sea-horse is a sea-horse, when You see him in the sea; But when you see him in a bay, A bay horse then is he." 725 Yellow Fever is becoming quite severe in New

Orleans, and is prevailing in an epidemic form in cer-The latest Cable news from Trinity Bay, of

the 13th inst., says: "Operations are progressing slowly and satisfactorily, but the recording instruments are not yet in readiness for the transmission

The Spartanburg Express notes the death of foreman, Mr. James W. Kirkman. He was a native of Maryland. Dysentery of a virulent type is said to prevail

to a dreadful extent in several counties in Virginia. 23 Gen. William Walker passed through Augus-

It is said that the Fraser River Indians on'ertain an unmitigated hatred to the Chinese, and avail prise nominates General JAMES W. HARRISON, of An- themselves of every favorable apportunity to scalp derson, for Governor. This is a deserved compliment | them. The only reason for their implicable animosito a gentleman of unusual worth. General HARRI- ty to the Celestials, is that their eyes are not located

> The Lexington Flag, tells of some prolific orn, grown in a field of Maj. Henry A. Meetze's, where a gentleman stood with a walking cane in his hand, and standing in his tracks, touched 90 shoots. Hurral for Lexington.

An incorrigible wag, who had lent a minister horse, which ran away and threw his clerical rider. thought he should have some credit for his aid in spreading the gospel."

During a severe thunder storm, in Essex ounty, Mass., on the 6th inst., a barn in the town of Swampscott was struck by lightning and burned, together with the celebrated mare Lady Suffolk. Sho vas valued at \$2,000. 13 A few days ago a tremendous excitement pre-

siled in St. Louis, Mo., from the finding of the bolies of two fine looking children in a box. A Coroner was called, and a jury scraped together, when the children were found to be of wax. The acting President of the United States at

Henry. Each morning he receives the reports of the Departments, notes their contents, and sends such of them as he thinks requires the attention of his uncle, to the President, at Bedford.

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Advertiser.

BONHAM DINNER. At a meeting of the citizens held in the Court Iouse, on 10th inst., Col. S. Christie was called to he Chair, and Mr. CICERO ADAMS requested to act as

ield District had in contemplation a Public Dinner o our immediate Congressional Representative, Hon-M. L. BONHAM, and that the object of the meeting was to make the necessary arrangements therefor at such time as shall suit the convenience of that gen-

On motion of Mai, S. S. Tompkins, the following entlemen were appointed a Committee of Arrangenents: Messrs. J. H. Mins, L. S. Johnson, S. B. GRIFFIN. GEO. A. ADDISON, D. R. DURISOE, W. P. BUTLER, THOS. G. BACON, JOHN A. ADDISON, R. H. SULLIVAN and WM. II. Moss.

On motion the following gentlemen were appointed committee of Invitation-Maj. S. S. Tompkins, E. Seibels, Esq., Capt. J. B. Griffin, Col. Loudon BUTLER and Dr. J. W. HILL.

On motion, the Chairman instructed the Chairman Committee of Arrangements to correspond with Hon. M. L. BONHAM, and appoint a day for the Dinner which shall best meet the convenience of that gen-

On motion of ENNET SEIBELS, Esq. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting bublished in the Edgefield Advertiser. Thereupon the meeting adjourned.

S. CHRISTIE. Chairman CICERO ADAMS, Sec'ry.

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE. HOTEL LEINFELDER. MUNICH, July 6th, 1858.

So peerless is this city of art, that I lack words to lescribe it! I know not where to begin, and will certainly not know where to leave off. It has been built almost entirely within the last forty years by the before mentioned King Ludwig I, whose princely efforts and achievements, in behalf of Art, merit the admiration and applause of the united world. He has built for himself through these efforts a triumphal arch of fame, which will rear its head proudly, when all remembrance of his indiscretion with Lola Montes will have vanished from the mind of man and the every thing in good order. A correspondent of the who advocated the measure." We presume the re-Greenville Patriot says: "At Glenn's I found the mark must have allusion to the office of United States tion it was, only proves anow, the proneness of childwhat the world calls "forbidden paths." This admirable Prince has gathered into his fatherland gems and treasures of art and beauty from all realms. He ms visited Greece in person, accompanied by his Court painter, Rotter, and Munich now blazes with reproductions from this land of song and glory. Nor s he yet wearied in well doing; at the age of sixtyive, he is hale and vigorous, living for art and the appiness of his people. His roof, the beautiful Wittelsbacher palace, is the sure refuge of artists from the four quarters of the globe.

Munich is built upon the Iser! What lover of

cetry, or what school boy, who has ever spoken in oublic on the stage, does'nt know "and dark as winer was the flow of Iser rolling rapidly "? This ame Iser is a broad, bright, sky blue stream, with nothing in the slightest degree dark or wintry about t. "Linden" lies a few miles away. The whole city, including its environs on either side the Iser, entains over two hundred thousand inhabitants. It s entirely modern, airy, elegant, and exceedingly miform. All lovers of Roman Catholicism ought to flock to Munich, for here reigns the mother church n pride, pomp, glory, and with none of the abuses aid to be so prevalent in more Southern Catholic ountries. Among the praiseworthy works of King Ludwig, are four large and elegant Churches, all Catholic of course, he being a devoted son of that creed. These sanctuaries are called after their patron saints, St. Boniface, St. Louis, St. Stephen and Allsaints. The latter is the Church of the Court. In addition to these, is the gorgeous cathedral of "Mary, help!" situated in the suburb called Au. This cathedral is famed throughout Europe, and said to be is as filthy rags when brought to the test of our whole the finest specimen of modern Gothic architecture extant. The interior is entirely without seats or pews, as is the case in all churches of South Europe; the which SIR WALTER places in the mouth of his roof is supported by twenty-four carved and fluted "Douce Davie Deans," the stern old Presbyterian of pillars, forming a row of twelve on each side. Between every two pillars is a window of stained glass, twenty-five feet in height, and of surpassing beauty of the crucifixion. The figures upon them are almost rate chapel, in which the sacred flame burns steadily, and in which are treasures untold. The altar piece is sublime and elevating to contemplate. Upon a lofty throne sits the blessed Virgin with the Jesuswas given : "Ladies of '5S-like the fireman's bucket, child; above her float groups of chanting angels. On either side, surrounding the throne, are the four great fathers and teachers: Gregorius, Ambrosius, Augustinus and Hieronymus; lower down upon the steps and buried in devotion, kneel St. Boniface, St. Louis and St. Stephen, the Proto-martyr. One of the brightest among the green spots of memory, will be my visit to the Church of "Mary, help!" There is religion and devotion in the very name! These saered edifices are not only erected by King Ludwig, nominated by a writer in the Charleston Mercury, as | but also munificently endowed. The picture gallery and the gallery of sculpture in Munich are also upon the loftiest scale. The first is

called classically "the Pinakothek," and the latter the Glyptothek." There are however two Pinakotheken, one devoted to old pictures, or rather pictures by the ancient masters; the other to works produced since 1800. These buildings, to say nothing of their priceless contents, are in themselves worth a kingdom. Any details of these contents would of course overstep not only the limits of a letter, but also the bounds of Christian forbearance. Suffice it to say, that here are gathered together master pieces from masters of all times and countries, and statues, busts and objects of vertu from Egypt, Assyria, Greece and Rome. Imagine the extent of the collection from the following: The new picture gallery alone has twenty-three different apartments, the sculpture gallery fifteen. In the first hall of the new Pinakothek stands a curious but exquisite vase of ers of the Poor for Edgefield District: bright green Malachite, presented to King Ludwig by the late Emperor Nicholas. It is eight feet in height, perfectly chaste in workmanship, and its value estimated at some most fabulous amount. In the same room are also three incomparable vases of Sweedish porphyry, presents from Charles XIV of Sweden Another of the objects of interest and wonder is the manufactory of stained glass, the most extensive in Europe. Upon a visit to this establishment however, one does not see the process of staining and burning Smut Machines. the glass, as one would well wish, but only superb

specimens of the art, copies of the most famous paintings, &c., which are so arranged as to move before the admiring gazer like pictures in a magic lantern. The machine is managed by a female who speaks low Dutch, and who, as the different pictures present themselves, announces the subject and the master. These copies of pictures, and also of scenes from nature. are perfectly faithful, and as delicate in-every detail as it is possible to be. In our glowing land, with contant sunshine to illumine and coliven them, how glorious they would look hung at our windows! Take the hint, all you rich people. I will execute commis-

sions "free gratis, for nothing." The royal palace is called the "Resedence." Within and without, it is noble, tasteful and beautiful. The "Schatzkammer," or chamber of treasure, finds its equal scarcely in the Arabian Nights. King Max and his family being absent upon a summer tour to the Rhine, it was my privilege to be conducted through these princely halls. Further upon the subect however, I say not, fearing, as in the case of the cherries, the imputation of having shaken hands with In close juxtaposition to the palace is the Royal

Theatre and Opera house. This is the most beauti-

ful I have seen in Germany, not even excepting the

famous one of Berlin. The performances I will not his time is a young man named James Buchanan at present touch upon,-a ream of foolscap and all the superlatives in the English language would not suffice me! But the brightest star in the Art galaxy of Munich is the "Ruhmeshalle," or Hall of Glory. Almost every European capital has its picture galleries and gulleries of sculpture, its monuments, its churches; but Munick alone has a Hall of Glory! This is a glistening temple of white marble, situated upon a commanding eminence in one of the most charming environs of the city. A dense and lofty grove forms the back ground to this temple, while in front and upon either side stretches away a broad green plain, known as the Theresa Meadow. The structure is in shape, a hollow square, open however in front; it is without rooms, and forms an extremely high portico, supported and surrounded by giant marble columns, and approached by a broad flight of marble steps, running entirely around it. The inner wall of this portico is bright red, and upon it, between the columns, are fixed seventy-six consoler of white marble, elaborately carved and ornamented. These consoles are about ten feet from the floor, and upon each one sets a bust, life size, and also of white marble, of some distinguished Bavarian, dead or living. There are divines and scholars, statesmen and orators, poets and painters, sculptors and architects, warriors and philanthropists. But that is not all yet! In the midst of the square and towering high above all else, is a colossal, allegorical statue, called Bavaria. This is a female figure of the noblest proportions, and with a countenance of the severest majesty; the hair is loose and flowing, and a robe of fur envelopes the upper part of the body. With one hand she clasps to her bosom an anchor, with the other she holds aloft a laurel crown as if offering it to the winner of the prize. By her side, sitting upon his haunches and gazing forward with a sentinel look. is a kingly lion. It is the custom of visitors to ascend into the head of this statue. The steps are within, and run from the feet to the head. In the hend can eight persons seat themselves comfortably, and through the eyes, which form windows, gaze out upon the surrounding country. The author of this is the great Bavarian sculptor Schwanthaler, whose bust makes one of the seventy-six which adorn the Hall of Glory. He lives no longer, but sleeps in Munich under a costly tomb, erected over him by his patron and friend King Ludwig. Picture to yourself the approach to this sublime pile through the Theresa Mendow. The glistening white temple with its background of dark and glowing green, the long rows of gigantic columns, the busts of the great and good upon their ground of royal red, while Bavaria with ner laurel crown looks down upon all, and seems to say, "do thy part well, and so shall thy name be inscribed upon the walls of the Hall of Glory !" The whole is intensely elevated and heroic! Immortal the work, immortal the sculptor, the architect, the

> YELLOW FEVER IN CHARLESTON.-We publish dispatch under our telegraph head announcing that several deaths had occurred by yellow fever, in Charleston, but that the physicians in that city say that the disease does not exist here in an epidemic form.

> Sporadic cases of this fever occur nearly evry summer and fall in our sea port cities, and it frequently happens that it does not assume an epidemic form. We trust that the lives of the cople as well as the business interests of our sister city, may be spared the hazards of an enidemic during this as well as in all subsequent seasons .- Augusta Constitutionalist, 14th inst.

The Charleston Courier, of Friday, says: There are a few cases of yellow fever in the city, out it is not true that the disease, is " prevailing in an epidemic form." The regular report of the City Register for last week reported one death by yellow fever; whatever deaths any ocour in the future will also be recorded in the same way, and we refer our country friends to these reports for the correct estimate and index of the health of our city."

RACER KILLED BY LIGHTNING .- The Clarksville (Tenn.) Jeffersonian learns that the celerated racing stallion "Embassador" was killed y lightning on Thursday night, the 29th ult., on he plantation of his owner, Mr. Charles N. Meriwether, about ten miles from Clarksville. Embassador was the winner of the great Alabama stake of twenty-eight thousand dollars, in 1854,

and his time is among the best on record. The man who has got "D. R. D.'s" Wheelparrow, will please return it. A hint to the wise is sufficient.

## HYMENEAL.

MARRIED, in this Village on the 12th inst., by Rev. Mr. PICKETT, Mr. WILLIAM BLACK and Miss MARY P. GOLDEN, of this place.

To the happy bride we extend our thanks for her

ind remembrance of the printers. May the smiles of heaven ever rest over you and yours, and "May all thy ways be pleasantness, and all thy paths be MARRIED, on the 12th August, by Rev. Wesley

Wertz, Mr. LARKE SNELGROVE and Miss CATH-ERINE RHINEHART, all of this District. The above notice was received in company with a

arge parcel of delicious cake, into which all hands nmediately piched, and after gulping it down with the keenest relish, wished the bride and groom a long life of uninterrupted joy and prosperity.

## COMMERCIAL.

HAMBURG, Aug. 16, 1858. The receipts of Cotton here for the past week have been light-prices unchanged. The market continues to be dull. We quote 9 to 121 cts.

BARBECUE! A Barbecue will be given by Mr. Holly at HOLLY'S FERRY, on the 27th August next. The Candidates and the public generally are invited to attend. July 28

## DRY CREEK.

A protracted meeting will commence with the Dry Creek Baptist Church on Saturday before the fourth Sunday in August next. Ministering brethren are cordially invited to attend. July 28 4t

## Commissioners of the Poor.

MR. EDITOR-You will please announce the folowing gentlemen as Candidates for Commission-M. GRAHAM, D. P. SELF.

A. JONES, JOHN P. MICKLER, L. O. LOVELACE.

NOTICE. C. H. KENNEY, of Hamburg, S. C., is still Agent for the sale of LEONARD SMITH'S

Hamburg, June 23